



Elementos passivos em corrente alternada

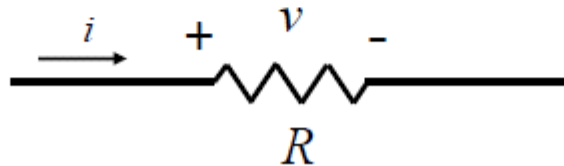
Prof. Dr. Marcos de Oliveira Junior

Resistor

Lei de Ohm – Proporcionalidade entre tensão e corrente num material

$$\underline{v = R \cdot i}$$

Resistência e convenção de polaridade



$$V = V_0 \cos(\omega t) = RI$$

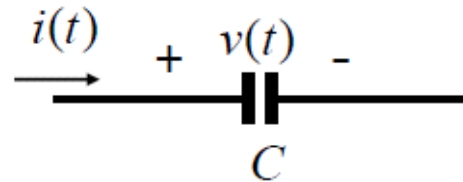
$$P = VI = RI^2 = \frac{V^2}{R}$$

Capacitor

Proporcionalidade entre tensão e carga elétrica

$$\underline{q = C \cdot v}$$

Capacitância e convenção de polaridade



Capacitância é a constante de proporcionalidade entre a corrente e taxa de variação da tensão

$$i(t) = C \cdot \frac{dv(t)}{dt}$$

$$V(t) = V_0 \cos(\omega t) \Rightarrow I(t) = C \omega \sin(\omega t)$$
$$I(t) = \omega C \cos\left(\omega t - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$E_c = \int_0^t P dt = \int_0^t V(t) I(t) dt$$

$$E_c = \int_0^t C V(t) \frac{dV}{dt} dt$$

$$E_c = \int_{V(t=0)}^V C V(t) dV$$

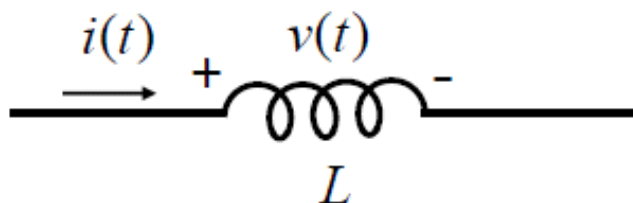
$$E_c = \frac{1}{2} C V^2$$

Indutor

Proporcionalidade entre corrente elétrica e fluxo de campo magnético

$$\Theta = L \cdot i$$

Indutância e convenção de polaridade



Indutância é a constante de proporcionalidade entre a tensão e taxa de variação da corrente elétrica

$$v(t) = L \cdot \frac{di(t)}{dt}$$

$$V = V_0 \cos \omega t \Rightarrow \underline{I}(t) = \frac{V_0}{L\omega} \sin(\omega t)$$

$$I(t) = \frac{V_0}{L\omega} \cos(\omega t + \pi/2)$$

$$E_L = \int_0^t P dt = \int_0^t I \cdot L \frac{dI}{dt} dt$$

$$E_L = \int_{I(t=0)}^I L \cdot I dI$$

$$E_L = \frac{1}{2} L I^2$$

$$V(t) = V_0 e^{i\omega t}$$

Resistor

$$V(t) = R I(t)$$

$$I(t) = I_0 e^{i\omega t}$$

$$I_0 = \frac{V_0}{R}$$

$$V_0 e^{i\omega t + \phi} = R I_0 e^{i\omega t + \phi}$$

$$\vec{V} = R \vec{I}$$

Capacitor

$$I(t) = C \frac{dV}{dt}$$

$$I_0 e^{i\omega t} = i\omega C V_0 e^{i\omega t}$$

$$I_0 = i\omega C V_0$$

$$\vec{V} = \frac{1}{i\omega C} \vec{I}$$

$$\vec{V} = -\frac{i}{\omega C} \vec{I}$$

Indutor

$$V_0 e^{i\omega t} = L \frac{d(I_0 e^{i\omega t})}{dt}$$

$$V_0 e^{i\omega t} = \omega L I_0 e^{i\omega t}$$

$$V = i\omega L I$$

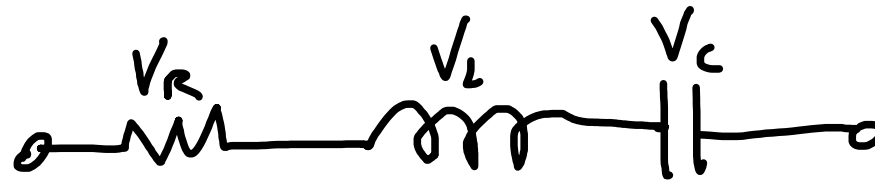
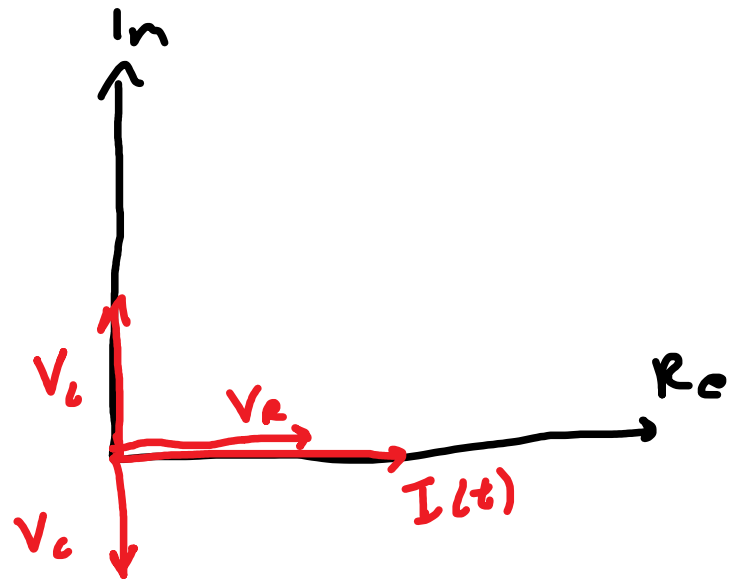
$$V = Z I, Z \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$Z_R = R$$

$$Z_C = -\frac{i}{\omega C} \Rightarrow X_C = -\frac{1}{\omega C}$$

$$Z_L = i\omega L \Rightarrow X_L = \omega L$$

Diagrama complexo



Circuito RLC série



$$V_o = RI_o + \left(-\frac{j}{\omega C} I_o\right) + j\omega L I_o$$

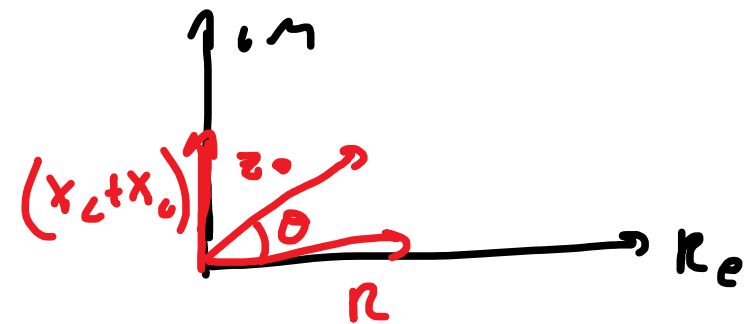
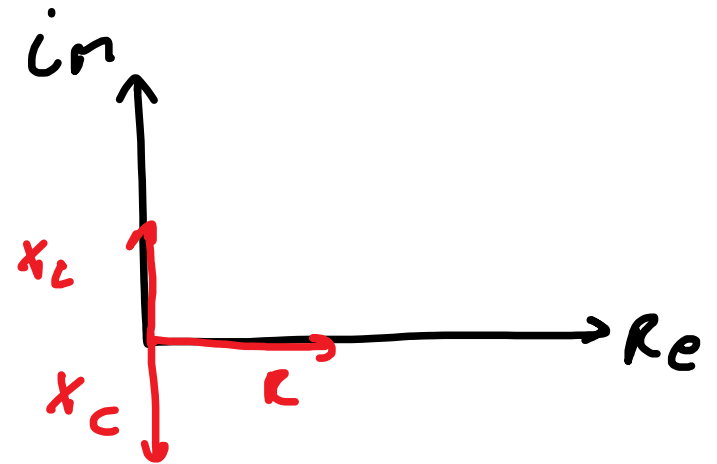
$$V_o = I_o \left(R + j\omega L - j\omega C\right)$$

$$Z = \frac{V}{I} = R + j\left(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}\right)$$

$$Z = Z_o e^{j\theta}$$

$$Z_o = \sqrt{R^2 + \left(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}\right)^2}$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\left(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}\right)}{R} \right)$$



Potência

$$P = \langle V(t) I(t) \rangle$$

$$V = V_0 \cos \omega t$$

$$I = I_0 \cos(\omega t - \theta)$$

$$P = V_0 I_0 \int_{\omega t=0}^{\omega t=2\pi} \cos \omega t \cos(\omega t - \theta) \frac{d(\omega t)}{2\pi}$$

$$P = \frac{V_0 I_0}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos \omega t (\cos \omega t \cos \theta + \sin \omega t \sin \theta) d(\omega t)$$

$$P = \frac{1}{2} V_0 I_0 \cos \theta$$

Potência complexa

$$V = V_0 e^{i\omega t}$$

$$I = I_0 e^{i\omega t - \theta}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (VI^* + V^*I) = V_0 I_0 \cos \theta$$

$$P = \frac{1}{4} (VI^* + V^*I)$$

$$\frac{VI^* + V^*I}{2} = \operatorname{Re}(VI^*)$$

$$P = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re}(VI^*) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re}(VI^*)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re}(VI^*)$$

$$V = ZI$$

↳ R + jX

$$\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re}(Z \cdot I I^*) = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re}(Z) I^2$$

$$P = \frac{1}{2} R I^2$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} VI^*$$

$$P_{\text{ATIVA}} = \operatorname{Re}\{S\}$$

$$P_{\text{ARM}} = \operatorname{Im}\{S\}$$

CAPACITOR

$$Z = -\frac{j}{\omega C} \Rightarrow S = \frac{1}{2} V I^*$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{j}{\omega C} I I^* \right) = -j \left[\frac{1}{2} \frac{I^2}{\omega C} \right]$$

$$S = j \frac{1}{2} X_C I^2$$

$$P_{ARM} = \operatorname{Im}\{S\} = \frac{1}{2} X_C I^2 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{V^2}{X_C}$$

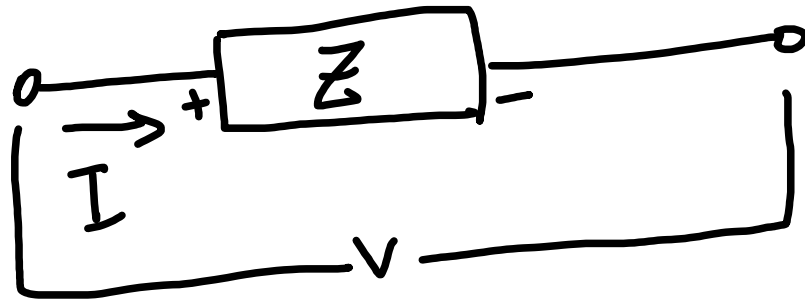
INDUTOR

$$Z = j\omega L$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} (j\omega L \cdot I I^*) = \frac{1}{2} X_L I^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{V^2}{X_L}$$

Resumindo



$$V = Z I$$

↖ REATÂNCIA

$$\hookrightarrow Z = R + iX$$

↖ RESISTÊNCIA

$$P_{\text{ATIVA}} = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \{ V I^* \}$$

$$P_{\text{REACT}} = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Im} \{ V I^* \}$$

Fator de qualidade

Definição de fator de qualidade - Q

$$Q = 2\pi \frac{\text{Máxima energia acumulada}}{\text{Energia dissipada por ciclo}}$$

$$X_L = \omega L$$

$$E_L = \frac{Li^2}{2} = \frac{|X_L|I^2}{2\omega}$$

$$E_C = \frac{Cv^2}{2} = \frac{v^2}{2|X_C|\omega}$$

$$|X_C| = \frac{1}{\omega C}$$

$$Q = \frac{2\pi \frac{|X_L|I^2}{2\omega}}{\frac{2\pi}{\omega} \frac{1}{2} RI^2}$$

$$Q = \frac{|X_S|}{R_S}$$

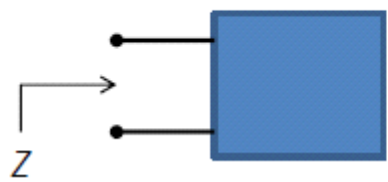
→ PATIVA · $\frac{2\pi}{\omega}$

PARALELO

$$Q = \frac{\frac{1}{2} V^2 / X}{\frac{1}{2} \frac{V^2}{R}}$$

$$\Rightarrow Q = \frac{R_P}{X_P}$$

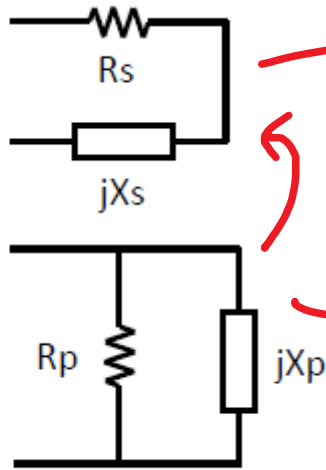
Equivalente série-paralelo



$$Q = \left| \frac{X_s}{R_s} \right| = \left| \frac{R_p}{X_p} \right|$$

$$R_p = R_s (1 + Q^2)$$

$$X_p = X_s \left(1 + \frac{1}{Q^2} \right)$$



$$Z_{eq} = R_s + i X_s$$

$$Z_{eq} = \frac{i R_p X_p (R_p - i X_p)}{R_p + i X_p (R_p - i X_p)}$$

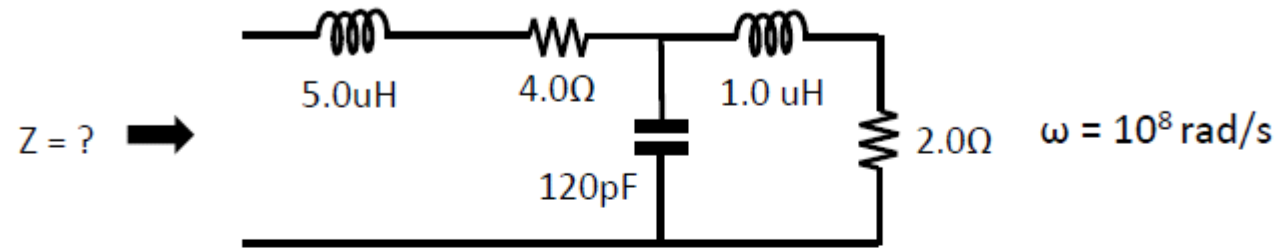
$$R_s + i X_s = \frac{i R_p^2 X_p + X_p^2 R_p}{R_p^2 + X_p^2}$$

$$R_s = \frac{R_p X_p^2}{R_p^2 + X_p^2}$$

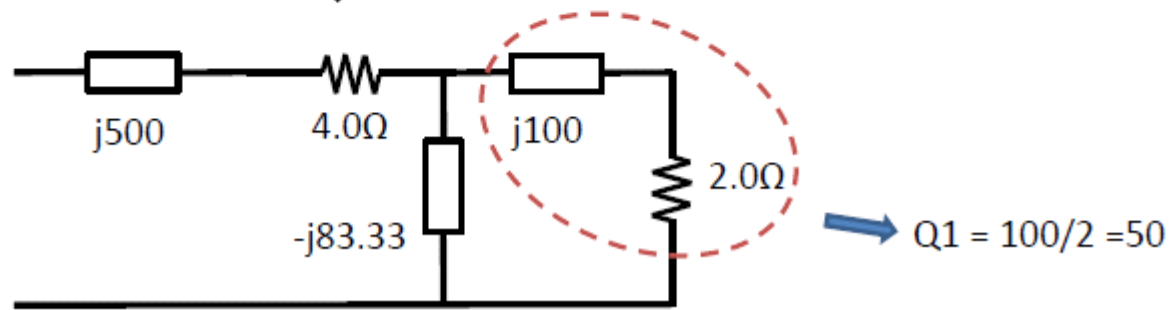
$$X_s = \frac{R_p^2 X_p}{R_p^2 + X_p^2}$$

Indutância equivalente, Exemplo

Dado o circuito

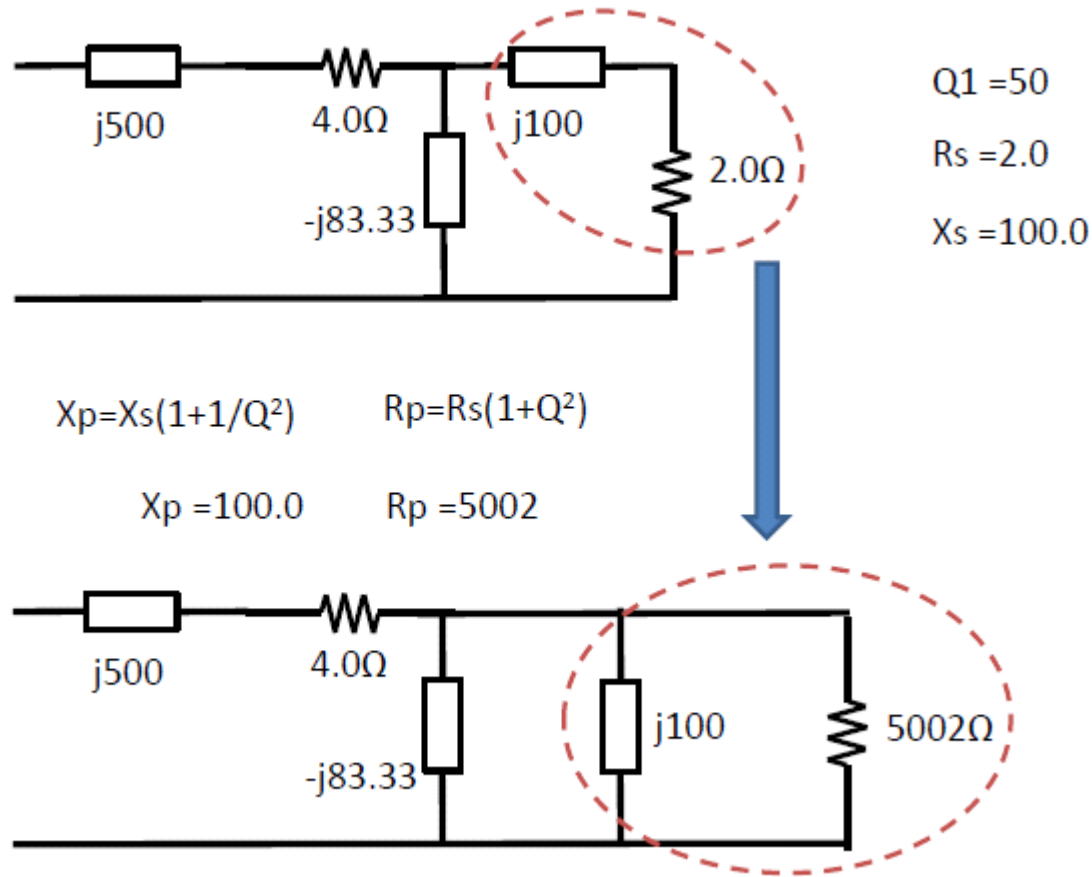


Passo 1 – Cálculo das reatâncias $\omega = 10^8$



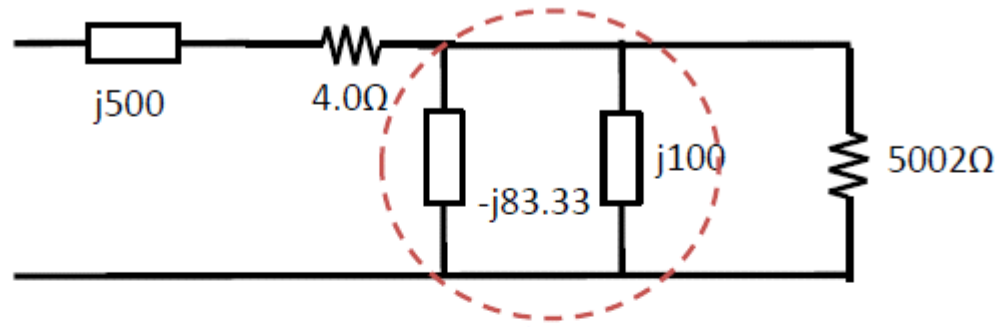
Exemplo

Passo 2 – Primeira transformação

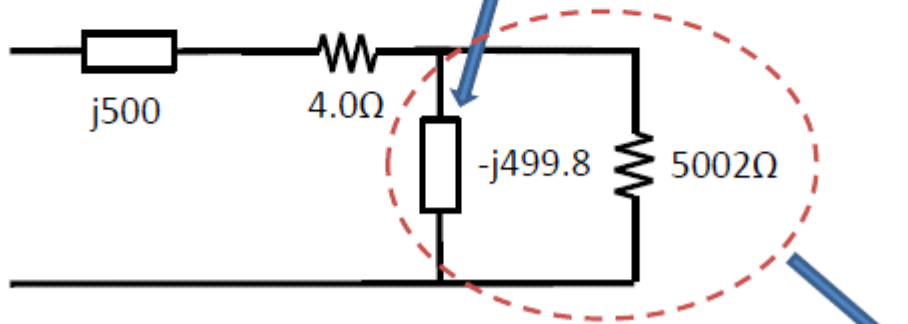


Exemplo

Passo 3 – Associação em paralelo



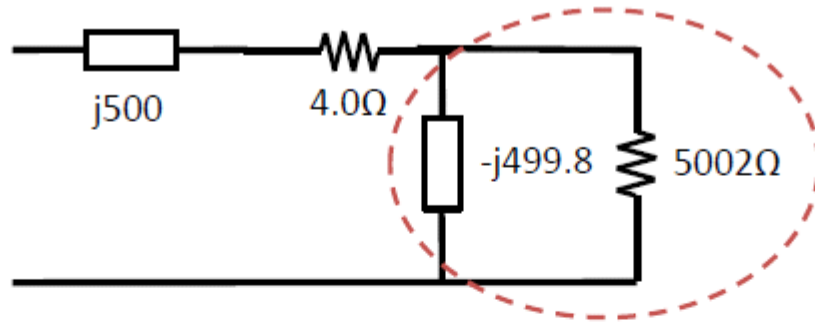
$$j100 \cdot (-j83.33) / (j100 - j83.33) = -j499.8$$



$$Q2 = 5002 / 499.8 = 10.00$$

Exemplo

Passo 4 – Segunda transformação

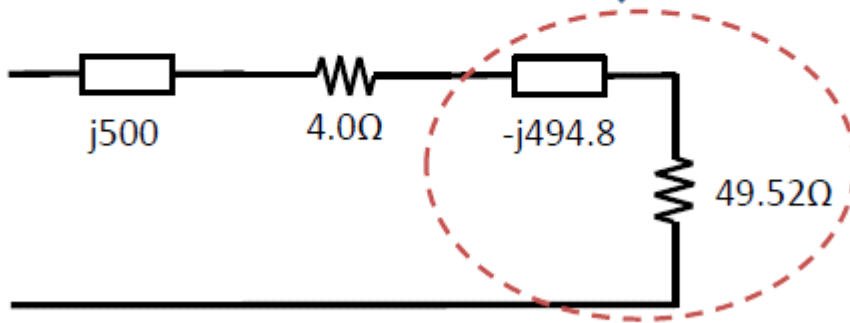


$$Q^2 = 10.00$$

$$R_p = 5002$$

$$X_p = 499.8$$

$$X_s = X_p / (1 + 1/Q^2) \quad R_s = R_p / (1 + Q^2)$$



$$Z = j500 + 4.0 - j494.8 + 49.52 = 53.52 + j5.2$$

Diodo

Dispositivo não linear - Diodo

Semicondutor composto de uma junção PN

Anodo

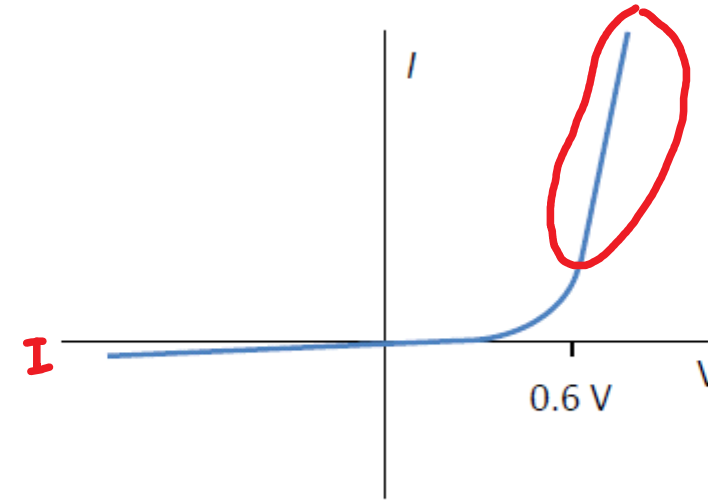


Catodo

Relação exponencial entre tensão e corrente

$$I = I_s \left(e^{\frac{q \cdot V}{K \cdot T}} - 1 \right)$$

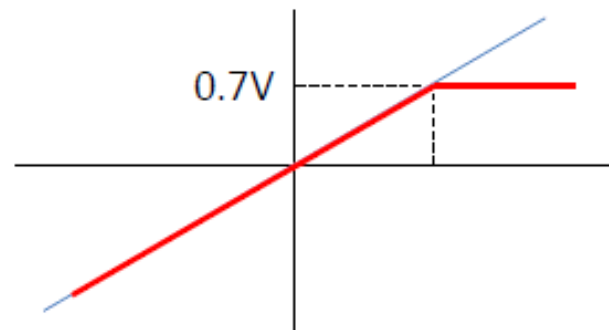
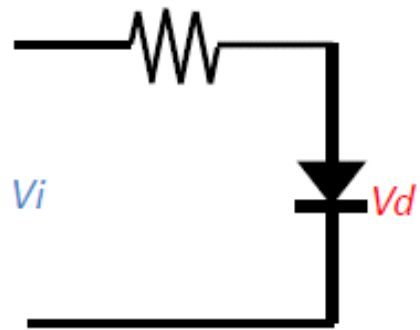
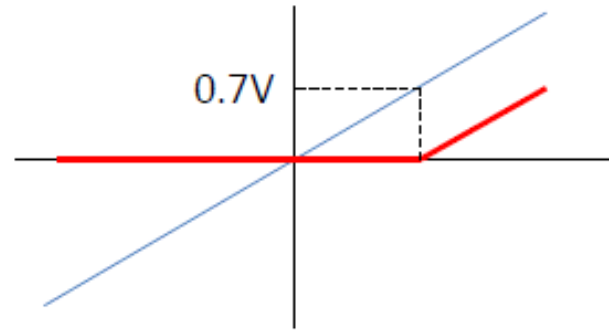
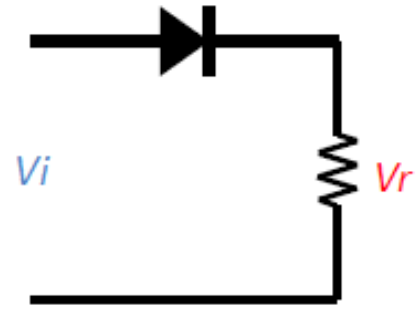
Para uma junção PN de silício a tensão de junção é de 0,6 ~ 0,7 volts



Consideração prática - o diodo conduz a uma tensão de 0,6 ~ 0,7 volts

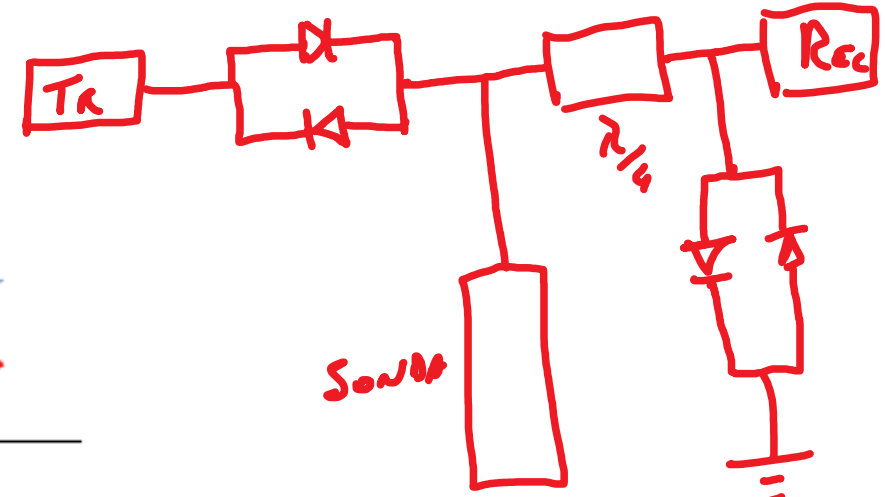
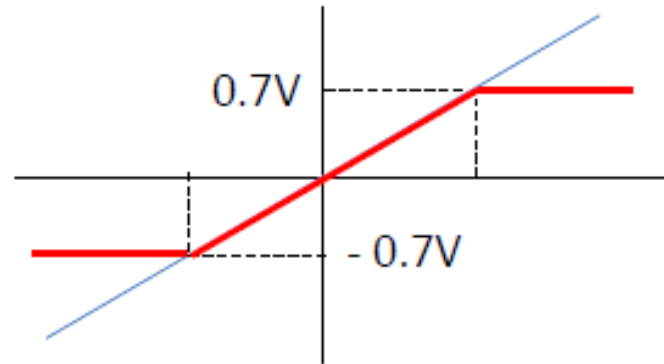
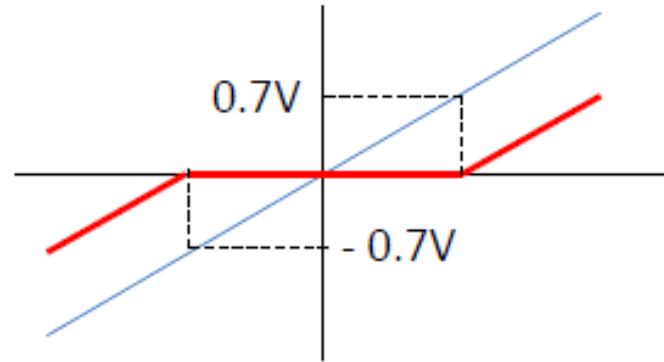
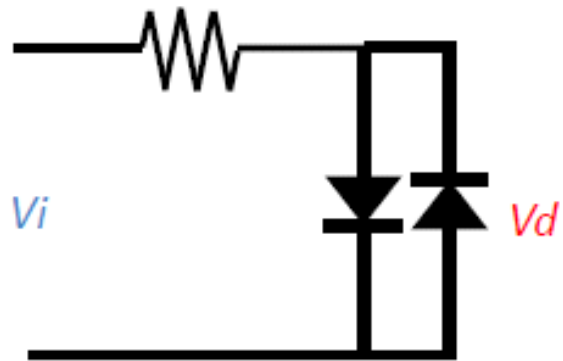
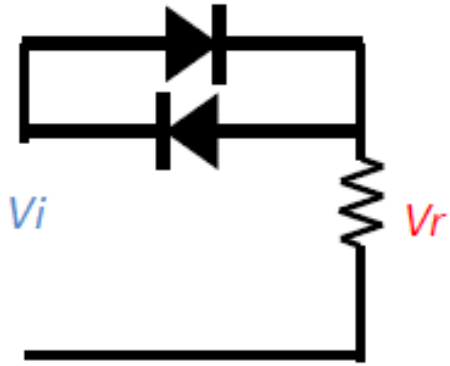
Circuitos limitadores I

Circuitos básicos com um diodo – circuitos limitadores



Circuitos limitadores II

Circuitos básicos com diodos cruzados



Considerações práticas

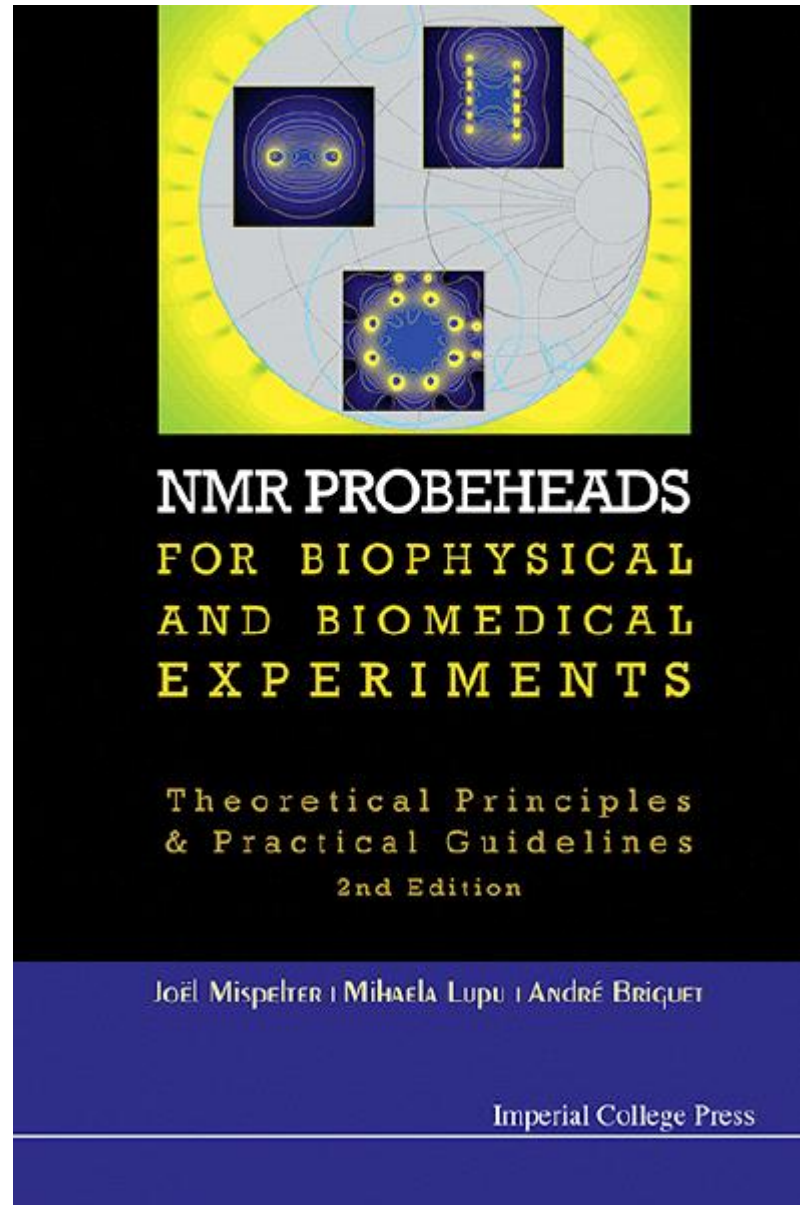
Todo diodo semicondutor tem uma capacitância de junção intrínseca

A capacitância de junção determina a frequência de operação do diodo

Diodos de sinal tipicamente operam com baixa corrente em altas frequências.

Diodos de potência tipicamente operam com alta corrente em baixas frequências.

Em RMN usa-se conjuntos diodos de sinal nos caminhos de RF.



PHY 352K

Classical Electromagnetism

an upper-division undergraduate level lecture course given by

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- Dr. Edson Vidoto